THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIII SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1863. NO. 32.

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The following summary embraces the news since our last:

From Bragg's Army.—DALTON, Dec. 2. Gen. S. Cooper: The enemy have fallen back across Chickamauga, destroying everything in their route, including railroad track and bridges. Their loss was very heavy in the attack on our rear guard, under Cleburne.

[Signed,] BRAXTON BRAGG.

Gen. Bragg has been relieved of his command at his own request, and Gen. Hardee is in command for the present, and perhaps permanently.

Gens. Grant, Thomas, and Hooker were present at the battle at Ringgold, in which Major Gen. Cleburne inflicted such a terrible repulse upon their forces. Their loss in that fight is now estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded.

BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.—The federal newspapers seem to be much elated at the result of the recent battle near Chattanooga. They claim to have captured 48 pieces of artillery, 3,500 prisoners, and 7,000 stand of arms A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch admits the loss of 38 pieces of artillery.

The federal loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is estimated at 4,000.

A federal account of the battle says, "after three days manœuvering and fighting the battle was won, and the strength of the rebellion, in its centre, was broken—Burnside relieved from danger—East Tennessee and Kentucky rescued—Georgia and the Southeast threatened in the rear," &c These are large claims. It is thought that Grant had some 80 000 troops, while Bragg had not more than 40,000. The Confederates fough with their accustomed courage, but the federals fought well also, and it was not to be expected, under any disposition of our troops, that they could hold their ground against such odds. The result might have been the same if any other General than Bragg had commanded.—*Standard.*

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—It is reported that Longstreet had raised the siege of Knoxville, and was making his way towards Abingdon Va., but the following from the Richmond Examiner, seems to distrust the Yankee account:

From a gentleman direct from Gen. Ransom's command, and now in Richmond on business connected with that command, we have cheering intelligence from Gen. Longstreet's army, which clears up some of the misty misstatements that have appeared in the Northern papers concerning the raising of the siege at Knoxville and Gen. Longstreet's retreat from that place in the direction of Virginia. Gen. Ransom's army was in motion to form a junction with Gen. Longstreet, at Knoxville, and, on Monday the 30th ultimo, he moved from Rogersville to Bean station, but, acting upon a subsequent order, made a retrograde movement back to Rogersville. A second order instructed him to press forward to Knoxville.

The siege was certainly progressing at Knoxville on the 2nd inst., or Gen. Longstreet would not have urged Gen. Ransom to hasten his junction with him at that point.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.—The following is the official dispatch from Gen. Lee:

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 2—Gen. S. Cooper:—The enemy retreated during last night. Pursuit was made this morning but he had recrossed the Rapidan before we reached it. A few prisoners were captured.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, Dec. 5.—The Yankees, were defeated by Gen. Green at Plaquemines, with a loss of two thousand prisoners, on the 27th of November.—Navigation of the river is virtually closed.

FROM ARKANSAS.—The following extract from a letter addressed to a member of Congress confirms the statement that Quantrell had surprised and cut to pieces the Yankee General Blunt (who has just published an Order to hang Quantrell whenever caught):

"CAMP BRAGG, }
Near Washington, Ark., Oct. 29, 1863. }

Quantrell arrived here a day or two since. On his way out he met Gen. Blunt his staff and escort, and killed every one of his party, save 25 who escaped. He killed Blunt and all his staff, together with 130 of his escort. He brought all of Blunt's commissions, clothing, papers, brass band, ambulances, trunks, &c., into our camp with him. Quantrell came into our lines at Port Gibson.

In passing through the Pin Indian country he kept Blunt's stars and stripes flying, the Pins rallying to the flag, and Quantrell killing every one that showed himself. In one day he killed 180. In counting out, including the massacre of Blunt, his staff and escort, he killed at least 600 Yanks and Pins. Blunt's fine sword Quantrell has given Gen. Price. A. W. Jones, of Independence, was on Blunt's staff, and was killed by Quantrell. When the boys came on Blunt he was sitting in his ambulance, enjoying a quiet smoke. When Quantrell charged him, he jumped out of his buggy and took it afoot through the prairie grass.—He had ran 30 yards, when one of the boys emptied about 40 buckshot in his back, killing him instantly. He had in his pockets $250 in gold and $700 in greenbacks. Quantrell brought out 400 men with him.

ESCAPE OF GENERAL MORGAN.

The escape of Morgan, with six of his command, is confirmed. The mode of escape was ingenious. With their pocket-knives, and by patient labour for near four weeks, they dug through the floors of their cells, composed of one foot of stone and brick—concealing their labours in the meantime by some boards, which they cunningly got of the guard, alleging that they wanted them to cover the floor of their cell to keep out the dampness. In this way they screened from observation their work while going on until they succeded in digging out to a sewer, through which they emerged, and made their escape to Canada. A dispatch from Torronto says that "John Morgan telegraphed to Columbus, from Toronto, announcing his arrival there." Another dispatch says that "four or five of Morgan's fellow-prisoners are reported to have arrived to-night on the Western train."

☞ Some weeks since we briefly noticed an article which appeared in the editorial columns of the Wilmington *Sentinel*, criticising the course which Gov. Vance pursued in relation to the decision of Judge Pearson in the matter of Austin, which decision was published in this paper, and which the Governor disregarded. We doubted the purity of the motives of the Sentinel in the premises, at the time, and charged it accordingly with the object of making a little political capital for its old broken down party, at the expense of the Conservative party of the State, &c. We did not then object to the Sentinel's denunciatory article of the Governor *per se*, but we doubted, and still doubt, the purity of the motives which prompted our neighbor to publish said article, which we transferred to our columns week before last.—The only hope of the Sentinel to build up its sinking cause in Western North Carolina is to divide the Conservative party, as much as possible, and this was considered a good opportunity, by its friends, to strike a hard lick.

We never endorsed Gov. Vance's strange conduct in relation to the decision of Judge Pearson, in the matter of Austin, but were disposed to await the Governor's further action. The Sentinel, however, was less charitably disposed, and from what came to our knowledge since, we were led to endorse the Sentinel's article, substantially, so far as the Governor is concerned.

As to *consistency*, the Sentinel is by no means a pink of perfection. We never turned as complete a somersault as that paper did in regard to the Conscript law, when it denounced that law one week, and afterwards, by order of its superiors, endorsed it as a necessity, the very same plea made by Gov. Vance, in extenuation of his conduct, which the Sentinel now looks upon with such holy horror! We do not defend the course of Gov. Vance, by any means, but merely state the facts to show the inconsistency of the Sentinel.—Oh! thou hypocrite!—first pluck the beam out of thine own eye, that thou mayest more clearly see the mote in another's.

As for the Press having been denounced by the Standard for the last twenty years, when it has not been in existence thirteen, is so palpably false, as to require no notice. We have had but little, if any, controversy with the Standard, and have never been led by the collar, as the Sentinel has been by that same Standard, previous to the war!

Our readers will please pardon us for making so much "ado about nothing," when we promise not to devote so much space to so small a matter again.

☞ Our thanks are due to Messrs. Welfare & Cooper, of this place, for a lot of percussion caps, of their own manufacture. They are sure fire and no mistake.

A NOVELTY.—Mrs. L. Rominger of this county has presented us with some Persimmon Syrup. It is as good, if not superior, to that made of cane.

☞ Mr. Harmon Bethel, of Bethania, sent us a large turnip, weighing over five pounds.

State Legislature.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a bill from the House authorizing removal of Banks in emergencies was passed. Also, bills authorizing the Governor to appoint the 10th of December a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; providing for punishment of slaves for manslaughter; and fixing first Thursday in August for Congressional elections. Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Wooley, instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire what relief, if any, is necessary for the relief of Executors, Administrators, Trustees, owing to the depreciation of Confederate currency. Mr Outlaw in regard to the per diem and mileage of members of the Assembly, (Establishes the per diem at $12 and the mileage at 30 cents.

On Monday, Mr. Graham, from a select committee, reported a bill in relation to the salaries of public officers. Allows the Judges of the different Courts $3,000 per annum. Public Treasurer $3,500, Chief Clerk $2,000, Assistant $1,200, Secretary of State $1,500 and double fees, Comptroller $2,000, Sup't Common Schools $2,000, Private Secretary to Governor $500 and double fees, Solicitors and Attorney General $40 for each Court; the several Clerks of Courts double fees; Chief Clerk of the Auditor of Accounts $2,000, Librarian $500, Reporter of Supreme Court $800, Clerk $600 and double fees.

Mr. Outlaw introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of taxing slaves uniformly throughout the State.

A bill relieving those who have employed substitutes in the Confederate army from duty in the Home Guard was, on motion of Mr. Mathews, laid on the table.

A message proposing to appoint a joint select committee on that part of the Governor's Message in reference to sheep raising was concurred in, and Messrs Young Pitchford and Patrick appointed the Senate branch of said committee.

In the House, on Saturday, bills and resolutions were introduced by Mr Harris of Cabarrus, to provide for establishment of Graded Schools in North Carolina, and for other purposes. Mr Flemming, to amend the Revised Code in regard to the taking of the bonds of Sheriffs and Clerks. Mr McRae, of inquiry concerning purchases of cotton and wool cards made by Governor Vance. Bills heretofore introduced to limit the production of cotton and tobacco in this State, were referred, on motion, to a Select Committee.

On Monday, Mr McCormick, from the Committee on the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, reported a bill concerning the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. On motion of Mr McCormick, the rules were suspended and the bill put on its second and third readings. On motion of Mr Person, the bill was amended so as to fix the annual State appropriation for the support of the Asylum at thirty-five thousand dollars. The bill then passed its several readings.

Mr Costner introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the legality and justice of Railroad Companies farming out their respective roads to Express Companies, deriving indirectly therefrom greater profits than they are allowed by their charters to make, and thus doing manifest injury to the public interests Adopted.

Most of the day was spent in consideration of the Militia and Home Guard Bill. The House refused, 60 to 14, to substitute quarterly for monthly drills. And agreed, 58 to 32, to strike out the provision that the Home Guard should not be employed beyond their own districts in arresting deserters. This was moved by Mr Brown, advocated by Mr. Person, and opposed by Mr. McKay. [On motion of Mr. Walser this provision was afterwards limited to "their own and adjacent counties."] Various propositions to exempt classes of persons were voted down.—*Observer.*

[Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.]

Tuesday Dec 1.—In the Senate to day, a resolution was adopted requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to increase the pay of our soldiers, and pledging ourselves to provide for their families

A bill passed its 3d reading appropriating $35,000 for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; also another bill appropriating 87,500 in addition to the former one of 62,500 for the Lunatic Asylum—making now the annual appropriation of $150,000 for the Lunatic Asylum.

A bill to increase the salaries of public officers passed its 2d reading in the Senate to day. The salaries proposed for the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts are $3000; Treasurer of the State 3500; his Chief Clerk 2000; Librarian 1000; Clerk to the Comptroller 1200; Keeper of the Capitol 800; Clerks of the Courts, Registers, Surveyors, &c. double the fees now allowed; and to the Public Printer 50 per cent. on the rates now allowed; to commence from the commencement of the present session.

A resolution authorizing the Governor to demand the person of Eli Swanner from the authorities at Richmond, alleged to have been illegally [illegible] at Salisbury near 12 months ago, and then transferred to the prison in Richmond, was adopted.

The bill to amend "an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for home defence," passed its 3d reading in the House of Commons today It exempts county commissioners, millers, blacksmiths, hatters, operatives in factories and foundries, Attorney General and Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors of the State or Confederate government and their necessary employees, one editor to each newspaper and necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers of academies It authorizes the Governor to call out the Home Guard in the counties in which they reside and the adjacent counties, to arrest conscripts and deserters.

The bills to restore the Courts and to establish a system of Graded Schools, seem to meet with favor. The Committee to whom they were referred have not as yet reported.

Nothing of much interest has been transacted in the Legislature since the above. We note a few of the most important items:

In the Senate a bill for the incorporation of the Salem & High Point Plank Road was presented and passed its third reading.

A bill for the restoration of the Superior Courts was passed.

A Resolution, passed by the House, in favor of sick and wounded soldiers, asking the appointment of Surgeons in each County, to extend furloughs, was presented.

A Resolution to adjourn on the 14th inst. was agreed to and sent to the House for concurrence.

In the House no business of much importance was transacted.

Mr. Grissom introduced Resolutions, which were adopted, providing for an investigation of an outrage perpetrated by some Georgia Soldiers, in the recent election in Bertie county. The Georgians required an oath to be taken before they would allow some of the voters to deposit their ballots. Several citizens refused, and opened polls at another place when the officer appeared with pistol cocked, and arrested several and sent them to Castle Thunder, at Richmond, Va.

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Comptroller's Report, published in the Standard, at length, shows enormous receipts and disbursements, the chief increase arising from the contract with the government for clothing the troops from this State. The Fayetteville Observer has the following condensed statement:

Am't on hand Oct. 1, 1862,	$1,565,855 97
Rec'pts of Literary Fund to Sept. 30, 1863,	495,868 54
Rec'pts of Public Fund to Sept. 30, 1863,	16,208,440 88
Rec'pts of Sinking Fund to Sept. 30, 1863,	1,700,539 68
	$19,970,705 07
Disb'ts of Literary Fund,	$268,677 48
" of Public Fund,	15,078,922 97
" of Sinking Fund,	1,747,734 72
Leaving on hand,	2,875,369 95
	$19,970,705 07

Of the balance on hand, there is due to the Literary Fund $250,974 06; to the Public Fund $2,671,450 93; and the Sinking Fund is overdrawn $47,055 04.

The principal Sinking Fund receipts were,

From N. C. R. R. dividends,	$622,875 00
From R. & G. R. R. dividends,	409,200 00
Interest on bonds,	64,489 68
Sale of old 6 per cent. bonds,	457,000 00
Premium on do	146,975 00

The principal Disbursements consist of

Purchases of 8 per cent. bonds,	$373,000 00
" 6 per cent. do.	386,000 00
" Confed'rate 7 per cts	300,000 00
Premium on the State bonds,	71,987 47

The Sinking Fund holds $527,000 of State 8 per cts., $992,000 State 6 per cts., and $300,000 Confederate 7 per cents.

The Literary Fund receipts consist of—

Bank dividends,	$99,683 00
Wilm. & M. railroad dividends,	50,000 00
W. & W. do do	169,114 62

Interest on bonds, auction and other taxes, &c., &c., the remainder.

The above is the substance of the two and a half columns of the Report published so far.

From the last published instalment of the Comptroller's Report we see that the taxes paid into the Treasury this year amount to $1,785,598 96.

Between Nov. 1862 and Feb'ry 1863, the Confederate States paid to our Treasurer $2,096,879 72 on account of the contract of our State to furnish its own troops with clothing. And here we may mention as creditable to our Treasurer as well as to the Confederate States, that the accounts for this purpose have been, as we learn, promptly rendered and promptly paid, whereby any further issue of State bonds has been rendered unnecessary, and the State has been saved from incurring any further debt and from the payment of a large amount of interest. The amount thus saved to the State by the present Treasurer is immense.

During the months of November and December 1862, the Banks loaned temporarily to the State as follows:

Bank of North Carolina,	$797,883 20
Cape Fear,	85,000 00
Fayetteville,	293,400 00
Clarendon,	200,000 00
Charlotte,	86,393 33
Commerce, Newbern,	80,000 00
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	35,000 00
Commercial, Wilmington,	70,000 00
Washington,	5,000 00
Yanceyville,	16,941 65
Farmer's,	25,000 00
Lexington,	20,000 00
	1,884,578 18

We believe that the prompt collections by the Treasurer from the Confederate States have enabled him to pay off all or nearly all these temporary loans

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 11.

GREAT SURGICAL OPERATION.

Dr. Underwood, of this city recently performed one of the most desperate operations in opthalmic surgery. The subject was Gotlift Bare, of Manistu, Mich., who had a large and unsightly tumor that had spread from the bottom of the left eye and involved all the structures of this organ. This immense growth had been growing for upwards of twenty-seven years, but had not reached an alarming extent until within the past four years. From its more recent rapid growth, and its formidable and frightful appearance—protruding from the interior of the eye nearly two inches—and from the certainty of its endangering the opposite eye, if not life itself, the entire removal of the eye and its disease was the only alternative. The operation was performed in the presence of a number of medical men and students and a few curious spectators. It was a distressing and bloody sight, and but that the patient was wholy insensible from the administration of chloroform, would not have been endurable. Under this tranquilising agent the patient remained perfectly quiet throughout the operation, so that the only difficulty with which the operator had to contend was the immense flow of blood, which retarded somewhat the rapidity of execution. However the whole operation was performed in less than fifteen minutes, the entire, eye together, muscles, nerves and everything there with connected, were completely removed, leaving nothing to be seen but the bony socket they had so long uselessly filled. Mr. Bare recovered from the operation in twenty-one days, and is now at home.

MR. AVERA'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the preamble and resolutions offered on Thursday last in the House of Commons by Mr. Avera of Johnston and laid on the table:—

Whereas, All political power is vested in and derived from the people. And, whereas, it is an inalienable right guaranteed to freemen to assemble in public meeting and consult for the common good, and give public expression to their honest sentiments upon questions of policy pertaining to the good of their common country.—And, whereas, the freedom of speech and of the press is the great bulwark of civil liberty, the suppression of the same should never be tolerated by a republican and free people. And, whereas, we are at this time, and have been for nearly three years, engaged in deadly conflict of arms with the federal government. And, whereas, our arms have been crowned with the most brilliant victories that the annals of history record in any age or country, and still the breach between us appears to get wider and yet wider. And, whereas, as yet there has been no formal proposition for negotiations and settlement of the question in dispute between us. And, whereas, it is the wish of a large majority of the freemen of North Carolina as expressed at the ballot-box for representatives to the Confederate Congress, that all honorable means should be used to stop the strife, desolation and horrible slaughter of human life that must follow a continuance of this dreadful war: Therefore,

Resolved, That the freemen of North Carolina have the constitutional right to hold public meetings and consult together for the good of their common country; and that when the freedom of speech and of the press of this State is trampled under foot, and suppressed by mob violence or military force with impunity, the people cease to be freemen and become vassals and slaves to military despotism, which will never be tolerated in North Carolina.

Resolved, That the wise and independent decisions of the judiciary of the State cannot be too highly prized by all lovers of republican liberty, and North Carolina as a sovereign State will ever maintain and defend its loyal decisions, assailed from whence they may; and that all true North Carolinians should be justly proud of the name of our patriotic Governor Vance, for his noble defence and maintenance of the decisions of the judiciary and the laws of the State.

Resolved, That formal negotiations for an amicable and honorable settlement of our present national troubles upon the basis of separation with commercial treaties offensive and defensive, should at the earliest day possible be commenced with our enemy, by the legal treaty making power of the Confederate States of America; and we do hereby most respectfully request and instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make an effort to bring about negotiations by instructing the President to at once appoint ambassadors, whose duty it shall be to make and receive propositions from our enemy pointing to a settlement and peace, and to propose to the Federal Congress the calling of a peace convention of the people, by both sections, to be represented by delegates to be selected by the people of the sovereign States, to make an honest, patriotic, Christian effort as brethren, to put a stop to the present cruel, savage and unchristian war, with power to ratify (subject to a vote of the people) any treaty or compromise they may make.

Resolved, That we are justly proud of the chivalry and heroic valor of our brave soldiers who have so nobly battled in the defence of our rights upon every battle field of this bloody war, and we exhort them to stand firmly by their colors, as we can not and must not relax any constitutional effort for a vigorous prosecution of the war to an honorable peace, until an armistice and cessation of hostilities are declared for negotiation of a treaty of peace, as we can but hold the olive branch of peace in one hand and the sword in the other, until we can make a settlement by negotiations or are recognized as a free and independent people.

DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON.—We find in the Asheville News an important decision by the Chief Justice in the case of R. S. Finley. Mr. Finley is a Marylander, came to this State in May, 1861, with no intention of changing his domicil, but of staying in North Carolina until the war was over. He is 36 years of age, and was ordered out to do military service in the Home Guard—refused to serve—was arrested and sued out the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Chief Justice decides that Finley is not simply a foreigner who is resident here like an Englishman or Frenchman, but he is an "alien enemy," here by permission of our government, and not liable to military service. According to his construction of the act establishing the Home Guard, he thinks an Englishman or a Frenchman who had resided here for thirty days would be bound to serve; but citizens like Finley who are alien enemies, "residing among us by permission of our government, cannot by any but direct and unequivocal words be forced into our armies to repel invasion; and it is to be presumed that whenever their presence is supposed to endanger the public safety, the permission to reside here will be withdrawn and the government will require them as alien enemies to depart."—*Standard.*

A SPECIMEN OF YANKEE IMPUDENCY—THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

Judge Ould recently received a letter from Brigadier General Meredith, enclosing a communication from Major General Hitchcock, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., }
November 13th, 1863. }

Brig. Gen. S A. Meredith,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners:

Sir:—I am not yet informed whether any, or how far, relief may have reached our unfortunate prisoners of war in Richmond and its vicinity under the orders of the Secretary of War to send supplies to them of both food and clothing.

Mr. Ould should be notified, for the information of his Government, that whatever steps may have been, or may be, taken to extend relief, (to the prisoners of war in Richmond,) must, on no consideration, be appealed to by the enemy to relieve him from the obligation to treat prisoners according to the laws of civilized warfare. If, in other words, our prisoners in Richmond fail to receive such supplies as the laws alike of humanity and war require, the authorities in Richmond must be informed that it will not be considered a valid explanation or excuse for them to appeal to the fact, should it exist, that supplies from us have not reached them.

The action of our Government on this matter is dictated purely by humanity, and is only an effort to relieve our prisoners of sufferings inflicted upon them contrary to the claims of both humanity and the laws of war, and must not be understood as relieving the authorities of Richmond from responsibility to the Christian world in the premises.

If the authorities in Richmond will send us these prisoners we will not only feed and clothe them, but will continue to supply food and clothing as heretofore to such prisoners as may be in our possession, and you will propose to Mr. Ould that in this case we will agree, without any reserve, to respect the parole they may give according to the laws of war, from which they shall not be relieved in view of the past differences or pending questions on the subject of exchange, without the previously obtained consent of the authorities represented by Mr. Ould, as agent for the exchange under the cartel.

You will please lose no time in communicating a copy of this note, certified by yourself, to Mr. Ould, and will urge upon him its acceptance as due to the most solemn considerations in the face of the civilized world.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Maj. Gen. Vols.,
Comm'r for Exchange of Prisoners.

Judge Ould replied as follows:

RICHMOND, Nov. 18th, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

Sir:—The letter of Gen. Hitchcock has been received.

Until the Confederate authorities appeal to be relieved "from the obligation to treat prisoners of war according to the laws of civilized warfare," or "offer, as an explanation or excuse" for insufficient food, that supplies have not been forwarded by your Government, it is entirely unnecessary to discuss what will be the views of your authorities in either contingency. Statements, most infamously false, have recently been made and circulated at the North by persons whose calling should have imposed a respect for truth, which their own personal honor seems to have failed to secure. Our regulations require that prisoners shall receive the same rations as soldiers in the field. Such your prisoners have received, and will continue to receive. Do you ask more?—If so, what do you demand? We recognise, in the fullest form, our obligation to treat your prisoners with humanity, and to serve them with the same food in quantity and quality as is given to our own soldiers. If the supply is scanty, you have only to blame the system of warfare you have waged against us. There is nothing in the action of the Confederate Government which gives any sort of countenance to the charge of cruelty or inhumanity to your prisoners. In the first place, we have importuned you to agree to a fair and honest proposition which would secure the release of all of them. When that was rejected, you have been permitted to send, without stint or limitation, all kinds of supplies to them.

General Hitchcock requests that the prisoners now in our hands be returned to your lines. This is not accompanied by any proposition to release our prisoners now in your hands. He so far from that being the case, he promises "to continue to supply food and clothing as heretofore" to such. General Hitchcock need not have urged you to "lose no time in communicating" his letter. No degree of haste would have secured the assent of the Confederate authorities to a proposition so flagrantly unequal.

We are ready to relieve your Government from the burthen of supplying "food and clothing as heretofore" to our people in your hands, and if they are sent to us, yours shall be returned to you—the excess one side or the other to be on parole. I hope you will "urge" on Gen. Hitchcock the acceptance of this proposition "as due to the most solemn considerations in the face of the civilized world."

We are content that the "civilized world" should draw its own conclusions when it contrasts the two offers. I will thank you to forward this communication to Gen. Hitchcock, or inform him that the Confederate authorities decline to accept the proposition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO OULD, Agent of Exchange.

A Hard Winter Predicted.—The weather prophets in Minnesota say that the people may look out for the hardest winter seen for many years. There will be more cold days, the mercury will run lower, and the snow will be deeper than before since '57; the brook trout have commenced leaving the small creeks for deep holes as early as September, and the first season since then that the muskrats have double sailed their little hillock homes.—These and certain other infallible signs known to the sportsman and hunter indicate a winter of unusual severity.

The People's Press.

The Battle of Missionary Ridge.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Sallust, the intelligent correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, furnishes the following interesting account of the battle of Missionary Ridge:

ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chickamauga, Nov. 25, Midnight.

The Confederates have sustained to-day the most igominious defeat of the whole war—a defeat for which there is but little excuse or palliation. For the first time during our struggle for national independence, our defeat is chargeable to the troops themselves, and not to the blunders, or incompetency of their leaders. It is difficult for one to realize how a defeat so complete could have occurred on ground so favorable, notwithstanding the great disparity of the forces of the two hostile armies. The ground was more in our favor, than it was at Fredericksburg, where Gen. Longstreet is said to have estimated that Lee's army was equal to 300,000 men. And yet we gained the battle of Fredericksburg and lost that of Missionary Ridge.

But let us take up the painful narrative at the beginning, and see how this great misfortune, if not this grievous disgrace, has befallen the Confederate arms.

Lookout Mountain was evacuated last night, it being no longer important to us after the loss of Lookout or Will's Valley, and no longer tenable against such an overwhelming force as Gen. Grant had concentrated around Chattanooga. Gen. Bragg abandoned also the whole of Chattanooga valley, and the trenches and breastworks running along the foot of Missionary Ridge and across the valley to the base of Lookout, and moved his troops up to the top of the ridge. It was found necessary to extend his right well up towards the Chickamauga near its mouth, in consequence of the heavy forces which the enemy had thrown up the river in that direction. The Tennessee and Missionary Ridge approach nearer to each other as one goes up, or rather down the valley, the width of which at some points does not exceed one-fourth of a mile. Across this valley, now almost an open plain, varying from a fourth of a mile to two miles in width, the Federals advanced to the assault, their ranks exposed to our artillery fire from the Ridge, while in the plain, and to the infantry fire when they attempted the ascent of the hill or mountain.

The only objection that can be urged against our line was its length and weakness, the latter being the result of the former, and the former the result of circumstances beyond our control, it being necessary for us to guard the passes in the Ridge and to conform to the length of the line presented by the enemy. The Ridge varies in height from four to six hundred feet, and is crossed by several roads leading out from Chattanooga. The western side next to the enemy was steep and rugged, and in some places almost bare, the timber having been cut away for firewood. Our pickets occupied the breastworks below, while the infantry and artillery were distributed along the east of the Ridge from McFarland's Gap almost to the mouth of the Chickamauga, a distance of six miles or more. In addition to the natural strength of the position, we had thrown up breastworks along the Ridge wherever the ascent is easy.

The Federal army was marshalled under Grant, Thomas, Hooker and Sherman, and did not number less than 85,000 veteran troops. The Confederate army under Bragg, Hardee and Breckinridge, did not number half so many. Longstreet's Virginia division and other troops had been sent to East Tennessee. Had these been present, with their steady leader at the head of them, we should have won a victory quite as complete as our defeat has been. As it was, we ought to have won the day, and should have done so if our men had done as well as usual. Possibly a mistake was committed when Longstreet was sent away, and possibly it would have been better not to have accepted battle to day, but have retired last night. Gen. Bragg thought, however, that there was not time, after the loss of Lookout, to get his army safely over the Chickamauga last night, and that it would be better, occupying so strong a position, to fight it out. But what could be expect from battle where the odds were so much against him? Not only did Grant have nearly three to one in number, but the geographical configuration of the ground, in manœuvering an army, was as favorable as he could desire. Nature had provided an ample protecsion for his flanks and rear, and rendered his front almost impregnable. He possessed the additional advantage of being able to manœuver his army upon the chord of a semi circle, while Bragg could move only upon the arc.

But let us proceed with the battle, the strangest, most singular and unsatisfactory conflict in which our arms have been engaged.

Grant deployed his immense masses in two heavy lines of battle, and sometimes in three, supported by large reserve forces. The spectacle was magnificent as viewed from the crest of Missionary Ridge. He advanced first against our right wing, about 10 o'clock, where he encountered that superb soldier, Lieut. Gen. Hardee, who commanded on the right, whilst Major General Breckinridge commanded on the left. Hardee's command embraced Cleburn's, Walker's (commanded by Gen. Gist, General Walker being absent) Cheatham's and Stevenson's divisions. Breckinridge's embraced his old division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Lewis, Stewart's, part of Buckner's and Hindman's, commanded by Patton Anderson. The enemy's first assault upon Hardee was repulsed with great slaughter, as was his second, though made with double lines supported with heavy reserves. The wave of battle, like the wave of the sea when it dashes against a rock bound coast, beat, and hissed, and struggled in vain, for the brave men who guarded our right were resolved never to yield one foot to the hated invaders. The odds against which they contended were fearful, for while the enemy advanced in two and even three massive lines, their own army consisted of only one long and weak line, without supports. Yet they not only repulsed every attack, but captured several flags, about 300 prisoners, and remained masters of the ground until night, when thwyn tee ordered to retire, carrying off all their guns, losing no prisoners, and but a small percentage of killed and wounded. The whole command behaved well, and especially that model soldier, Maj Gen. Cleburne, a true son of the Emerald Isle, and his heroic division. Gen. Hardee, saved the army from a disastrous rout, and added fresh laurels to his brow.

The attack on the left wing was not made until about noon. Here, as on the right, the enemy was repulsed; but he was obstinate and fought with great ardor and confidence, returning to the charge again and again in the bold, utmost style, until one of our brigades near the centre, said to be Reynold's, gave way and the Federal flag was planted on Missionary Ridge. The enemy was not slow in availing himself of the great advantage of his new position. In a few minutes he turned upon our flanks and poured into them a terrible enfilading fire which soon threw the Confederates on his right and left into confusion. Under this confusion, the gap in our lines grew wider and wider, and the wider it grew the faster the multitudinous foe poured into the yawning chasm. The confusion extended until it finally assumed the form of a panic. Seeing the enemy in possession of a portion of the heights, the men hastily concluded that the day was gone, and that they had best save themselves. Just at this time the alarm was increased by an artillery battery which rushed down the hill to the river for a fresh supply of ammunition; the men however, supposed they were flying from the field, and that all was lost. Nearly the whole left wing eventually became involved, and gave way—a portion of it retiring under orders, but the greater part in an unmitigated rout.

Gen. Bragg did all he could to rally the fugitives and reform the broken line. He exposed himself in the most unguarded manner, and at one time it looked as if he would certainly be killed. His staff officers were also conspicuous in their efforts to restore our line. They and their chief were the last to leave the ridge.

The day was lost. Hardee still maintained his ground; but no success of the right wing could restore the left to its original position. All men—even the bravest are subject to error and confusion; but to day some of the Confederates did not fight with their accustomed courage. Possibly the contrast between the heavy masses of the Federals as they rolled across the valley and up the mountain ridge, and their own long and attenuated line was not of a character to encourage them.

Our casualties are small—very small—too small, indeed, to be regarded along with so complete and humiliating a defeat. Included among our losses are some of our best guns—perhaps as many as thirty or forty. The infantry supports in some instances fled so precipitately that there was no time left to remove the guns. There were but few roads down the mountain by which they could retreat, and this occasioned further loss. All the artillerists behaved well. The men in Cobb's battery stood their ground after their supports had fled, and though they lost their guns, they fought them to the last, and when they could use them no longer on account of the steepness of the descent, they hurled hand granades at the foe as he crawled up the mountain beneath the muzzle of the gun.

The enemy's loss must have exceeded ours ten to one. Our dead and some of the wounded were left on the field.

But it is late and bitter cold, and I must close. We cross the Chickamauga to night, and then proceed to Dalton. I write under the greatest possible disadvantages.

RESACA, Gordon Co, Ga. Nov. 28.

Returning to the narrative of events alluded to above, I would take the reader with me to the close of the battle of Missionary Ridge, which was fought on Wednesday the 25th ult. Gen. Hardee, who commanded the right wing, had repulsed every attack of the enemy, had inflicted heavy loss upon him, and he and his men were congratulating themselves upon their complete and brilliant victory, when Gen H., who had passed to his left, (the centre of the army,) discovered that Reynold's brigade, of Baird's division, commanded by General Patton Anderson, had given way and thus allowed the enemy to get a foothold upon the Mountain. Having defeated the foe in his front, he immediately ordered his left to form into line across, or at right angles to the ridge, and to drive the enemy from his flank. This order, like all others that he had given, was carried out to the letter by his brave command, thus repulsing the enemy in front on his left flank. Had the same skill and energy been displayed at other points on the line further to the left, the Confederates would not have been driven from Missionary Ridge.

The "Vicksburg" troops behaved gallantly on this occasion, thus silencing forever the tongue of slander.

After night had set in the whole army was withdrawn to the east side of the Chickamauga, the train having preceeded it the night before. The roads were in bad condition, and there were but three bridges over which the troops could retire. But the enemy was too badly crippled to make pursuit only a small detachment of cavalry followed on the road to Bird's Mills. At Chickamauga Station rations of hard bread and bacon were served on the men from the depot, and the trains sent forward. Some of the stores were shipped off by the railroad, the remainder was destroyed. The army was put in motion by two o'clock at night on the road to Ringgold, and Gen. Bragg and Gen Hardee left at daylight next morning. The road was as bad as it could be, and but for the friendly light afforded by the moon on that and the preceding night, the army could not have effected its escape.

THURSDAY, Nov. 26th—After a fatiguing march the army, with its long trains, arrived at Ringgold during the afternoon and night.—The enemy had thrown forward a mixed column of mounted infantry, artillery, and cavalry, which was harrassing our rear guard, under command of Gen Gist, considerably. At one time Gen Bragg ordered the wagons towards the rear to be moved out of the road and parked, with a view, it is said, of having them burnt rather than let them fall into the hands of one enemies. Gen. Gist was repeatedly pressed back against the wagons, but he managed finally with the aid of his brave command, (Walker's division,) to save them all. At one time the enemy got in between him and the main column, but it took a neighborhood road and thus escaped destruction. Unfortunately Ferguson's battery of four guns, belonging to Walker's division, was captured. The horses were in very bad condition and unable to keep up with the column, and hence the disaster.—The greater part of the men and horses escaped. You will be astonished to hear that the horses in the artillery service—the most important in the whole army—are the most neglected—a fact, however, which quartermasters, and even artillerists, seem incapable of comprehending. The loss of the battery occurred soon after dark and not far from Ringgold. The trains were brought out three miles this side of Ringgold and the teams fed, while the army occupied the pass just outside the town. Three companies of the 16th South Carolina, acting as a special guard to Ferguson's battery, were dispersed and many of the men taken prisoners.

November 27.—The trains were now put in front and directed to take a left-hand road to Dalton, passing near Catoosa Springs. They moved at midnight, the troops at daylight, following the direction of the railroad by Tunnel Hill, so as to cover the trains. Roads very bad for some miles; the teams overworked, and suffering for forage and rest. I saw a mule lie down when the harness was removed and go as soundly to sleep in two minutes as an infant, and that while hundreds of wagons and thousands of men were marching by within a few paces of where it rested.

Cleburne was entrusted with the command of the rear guard to-day, Walker's division having been relieved. The Federal pursuing column, numbering, it is estimated, about 10,000 men of all arms, assaulted him before he reached Tunnel Hill. This column consisted of picked troops, who moved rapidly and fought gallantly; but Cleburne succeeded in restraining them whenever he encountered them. But they were becoming quite troublesome; so he ambuscaded them by concealing his forces, in cludieg his artillery, until the enemy got with in a few paces of his guns, when they poured grape and canister into them with the most destructive effect. The road was filled with their dead and wounded. Our infantry then sprung forward from their covert on either side of the road, and literally mowed them down by their well directed shot. The enemy fled in confusion, leaving 250 prisoners and three flags (the latter taken by the artilleriats) in our hands, and from 1,000 to 1,500 killed and wounded in the road. The Federals kept at a respectful distance from Pat Cleburne after that, and were five hours marching one mile on our track.

A prisoner, taken near Ringgold, reports that Osterhaus, of Sherman's corps, is in command of the pursuing column. He says that Osterhaus crossed the Chickamauga on a hastily constructed bridge, and that Grant was building a wide, substantial military bridge at Red House ford, by which to cross over his whole army, and that he intended to make a clean sweep of the Confederates. This last achievement the beaten hero of Shioh will find more difficult than he imagines.

From the North.—Northern papers to the 27th Nov. have been received at Richmond.—They contain dispatches from Gens Grant and Thomas, at Chattanooga, to midnight of the 25th. On the 24th, Thomas claims to have captured 500 or 600 prisoners. On the 25th, he claims 2000 prisoners, 40 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of small arms, equipage, &c. The press dispatches claim 6000 prisoners, the government at Washington is said to have news of 8000, but their Generals only mention 2000. Grant claims "a complete victory."

Gen. Grant telegraphs to Washington, Nov. 27, 1 o'clock: The rout of the enemy is most complete. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I shall start in a few hours."

[Red Clay is a post village in Murray county.]

The payments of all branches of the public service for the fiscal year ending with the last of June were $908,000,000.

Miscellaneous.—Later advices from Europe, but the news is unimportant. The rate of interest had been advanced to seven per cent.—The Confederate loan and U. S. Sixes, twenty years to run, were quoted at the same prices in London; twenty-five per cent. discount.

One of Banks's staff officers reports that a large quantity of cotton had been captured at and near Brownsville. An expedition was to be sent up the Rio Grande, and it was thought that 250,000 bales would be secured.

The draft in the Second and Ninth wards, Baltimore, took place on the 24th instant.—There was no disturbance.

The arrest of ladies in Baltimore for "disloyalty" continues.

The Chicago Tribune reports the loss of seventeen fine boats during the last four months, involving a loss of seven millions of dollars and sixty lives, which is attributed to guerillas.

A Washington dispatch says that Rosecrans has been assigned to the department of Baltimore.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that Chief Justice Taney has resigned, and that Secretary Chase has been appointed to the vacancy.

Foster left Cincinnati on the 22d to relieve Burnside.

The Greenwood (Cincinnati) foundry was burned on the 21st. Loss $400,000.

The rebel steamer Banshee, for Nassau, has been captured.

DESCRIPTION OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

A correspondent gives the following description of Lookout Mountain, which is interesting as giving a correct understanding of the situation and importance of this point and the position of our army:

The ascent of Lookout Mountain is gained by an excellent road that rises from the confluence of Chattanooga Creek, two miles west of the depot at Chattanooga, and reaches the top of the mountain a mile in the rear of Lookout peak. There we found a most excellent summer resort, resembling in appearance a fashionable watering place, with beautiful and commodious hotel buildings, and all else to render the place attractive to seekers of pleasure.—Fine freestone springs are also flowing in profusion. This beautiful village is known by the appellation of Sumter Town. There is quite a commanding view from the fourth floor of the hotel; but the sublimest scenery is spread before the beholder from the huge boulders of rock that rise so rough and rugged from the extreme northwest point of the mountain overlooking the Tennessee river. This peak we suppose to be near three miles from Chattanooga, on an air line; direction nearly west; elevation near two thousand feet above the river.

The general course of the Tennessee river, flowing from the northeast to the southwest, but as seen from the Lookout, the shape of the river, from above Chattanooga to Brown's Ferry, below the mountain, is somewhat similar to the letter S, Chattanooga being in the southern bend and Moccasin ridge in the northern. The abruptness of the lower bend, however, is better represented by the name Moccasin Bend. The beholder is struck with the similarity of the neck of land embraced by this bend to an Indian's moccasin. Chattanooga is in the instep, the confluence of Chattanooga Creek is the toe, and the confluence of Lookout Creek is the heel, and the pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry the ankle above the heel. The shrubbery along the river bank represents the fringe or beads of the moccasin. Lookout is opposite the bottom of the foot, and Moccasin Ridge is the leg and foot. The batteries that are so frequently upon us may be styled the top of the toe.

The distance from the pontoon bridge in the rear of Chattanooga, across the ankle of Moccasin Ridge to the pontoon at Brown's Ferry, is apparently about a mile, while around the river it is five or six miles. From the standpoint we occupied, Missionary Ridge is seen extending from north to south, three miles southwest of and fronting Chattanooga. Chattanooga Valley and Creek are between Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

Lookout Valley and Creek are west of Lookout Mountain, and between it and Raccoon Mountain, which is five miles beyond the peak. Walden's Ridge is on the opposite side of the river, nearly north. Between Raccoon Mountain and Walden's Ridge is the passage of the river, with the "suck" and "boiling pot." The Federals now hold Raccoon Mountain and the Valley of Chattanooga beyond Chattanooga Creek.

IMPRESSMENT DENOUNCED.

We make the following extract from a speech recently delivered in Georgia, by Hon. Robt. Toombs:

"The impressment of private property by irresponsible agents, who frequently levied the contributions for the support of our armies as directed by favoritism and partiality, was denounced as monstrous, and the opinion expressed that, when our Congress determined to support our armies by impressments, gathering supplies wherever the found them most convenient, and forcing them from those from whom their agents might choose to take them in violation of the fundamental principles of our constitution, which require all burdens to be uniform and just, and paying for them such prices as they choose, they made a fatal blunder, which cannot be persisted in without endangering our cause, and probably working ruin to our government.

When, therefore, the government, said the speaker, seeks to levy its supplies through commissaries, or other agents by impressment, instead of entering the market, as others do, and purchasing them, it deprives the people of the right which they claim of bearing their just proportion of the burdens as well as of the benefits of the government. The wisdom of twenty centuries is against this policy, and I here affirm that it will not support the army, and will ruin the republic. Already it has deprived many of their best earnings, and left their families in penury want and dependence, and I call on you to rise them. (Applause.) Such a system has never been pursued with profit to the country from the time of Alexander the Great down to the present time.—Gen. Scott did not practice it, even when in the enemy's country. From the whole of his march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, he obtained his supplies by purchases, and obtained them plentifully, while our armies, which depend for their support on impressments, have often been upon half rations, all over the country, even where provisions are a burden.

Why cannot the government go into the market as others do and purchase their supplies? It is said that the people will not sell for the currency at reasonable rates. Well, if they will not sell for one price pay another. You have the power of raising whatever is necessary for the country. If one dollar is not sufficient, raise ten—pay just compensation, market price for all commodities not monopolized, and tax those who are able to pay."

DIED:

In the city of Richmond, on the 16th November, of typhoid fever, JOHN H. JOHNSON, in his 26th year, a member of Co. B, 48th Regiment, Cook's Brigade. He was a good soldier and a pious young man.

*** Standard please copy.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them, say about ten cents a line.

Sale of Grain, &c.

ON SATURDAY the 19th inst., I will sell at public auction, on the remises, the rent CORN on Hampton Bynum's plantation on Town-fork, supposed to be 100 barrels; also some BRANDY and HAY.

A credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and good security.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.
Dec. 10, 1863. 32-tds

NOTICE.

AS my wife Lucy has left me without a just cause, I forewarn all persons from harboring her, or trading with her on my account, as I will not be accountable for any debts she may contract.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.
Forsyth Co., N. C., Dec. 10, 1863.

BANK STOCK.

CAPE FEAR AND STATE BANK STOCK to exchange for Grain. Apply at this office.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT BECOMES A CHRISTIAN People under all circumstances to acknowledge the superintending care and sovereignty of Almighty God and especially to confess our transgressions and humble ourselves before his chastening hand in seasons of affliction and calamity:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina moved by these considerations, as also by he request of the General Assembly and to concur in the action of other Southern States do issue this my proclamation setting apart Thursday the 10th day of December next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; earnestly requesring its sincere observance by all the good people of the State; that all worldly employments be suspended, and that all Ministers and Clergyman, of whatsoever denomination, will open their Churches, and assembling their congregations, make earnest and fervent supplications unto God that He will stay His wrath which has been heavy upon us, and especially, that He may in His wisdom, open the way for the speedy restoration of peace to our desolated land, on such terms as will best promote His glory and both the spiritual and temporal welfare of his creatures.

In testimony wherdof I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, have set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh on the 30th day of November, A. D., 1863. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor: R. H. BATTLE, Jr.,
Private Secretary.

Dec. 3, 1863. 31-td

All papers of the State copy till the 10th Dec.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer.
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c., &c.

For sale at this Office.

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscribers, on the night of the 25th of November 1863, the following property, to wit:

Six large sides Upper Leather, marked W. E., 19 sides Sole Leather, 2 large pieces Bacon, 3 pair Shoes, 1 bunch cotton and sheet gum packing.

We will pay the above reward for the arrest of the thief and recovery of the said property or we will pay $50 for the gum packing, or $25 for any of the above named articles.

KERNERS & GENTRY.
Kernersville, N. C., Dec. 2, 1863.

LAND AND GRAIN FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of Forsyth Court of Equity at Fall Term 1863, I shall sell at public Sale on Wednesday 16th day of December, 1863, the Plantation whereon the late Elizabeth Reed deceased resided, on the waters of South Fork, adjoining A. Morris and others, containing about 160 ACRES. Also another tract of 73 ACRES, adjoining Israel Nissen and others.

Also at the same time will be sold a quantity of WHEAT, CORN, and HAY.

Terms made known on day of sale.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.
Nov. 26, 1863. 30-tds

Post Quarter Master's Office,
6TH CONG'L. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Graham, Nov. 23d, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. —

I. The farmers in the several counties 6th Congressional District, N. C., are hereby called upon to pay without delay, all their tithe oats, hay, corn, cured fodder, &c., to the proper persons appointed to receive them.

II. The necessities of the service are such as to require prompt and energetic action on the part of all who owe either to the Government.

III. The oats, corn, hay, and cured fodder, is required for immediate use, and will be shipped to the army as rapidly as collected.

IV. A prompt and hearty cooperation among farmers is confidently expected, and positively insisted on.

V. Oats, in every case should be shelled before delivered.

CHAS. B. KING,
Capt. Post Q. M., 6th Dist., N. C.
Nov. 26. 30-3t

TAX IN KIND.

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for the County of Forsyth, will meet the Tax payers at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the value of neat Cattle, Horses and Mules and also to receive the lists of Tax in Kind from those who have not listed their Corn and other articles of produce.

J. M. Richmond, Assessor for the Northern portion of the County, will attend at

Blackburn's, Thursday,	December 3
Brookstown, Friday,	" 4
S. Sides's, Saturday,	" 5
Bethania, Thursday,	" 10
Sedge Garden, Friday,	" 11
Old Town Saturday,	" 12
S. Wagoner's, Monday,	" 14
Adams's, Tuesday,	" 15

J. G. Sides, Assessor for the Southern portion of the County, will attend at

E. J. Hine's, Thursday,	December 3
John Hasten's, Friday,	" 4
E. Perry's, Saturday,	" 5
Nathan Gurly's, Thursday,	" 10
William Myer's, Friday,	" 11
J. M. Stafford's, Saturday,	" 12
H. D Swaim's, Monday,	" 14
Chaffin's Hotel, Salem, Tuesday	" 15

J. M. RICHMOND,
J. G. SIDES, } Assessors.
November 26st, 1863. 2w.

FURS WANTED.

I WISH to buy all kinds of furs, for which I will pay the highest market price.

I will likewise exchange hats for wheat, corn, rye, hay, butter, lard, tallow, syrup, home-spun cloth of all kinds, cotton woolen or linen;—in fact almost all kinds of produce farmers may have.

THOS. J. BONER.
Nov. 25th, 1863. 29-tf.

STRAYED.

I WILL GIVE TEN DOLLARS REWARD for the delivery of HEAVY BLACK and WHITE SPOTTED SHOATS, which strayed from me 3 weeks ago. The shoats were bought from Hamilton Wilson, Esq.

I will be thankful for any information in regard to them.

W. H. WHEELER.
Nov. 26-tf.

BOOK OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE PIANO FORTE NOW READY.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 4TH INSTANT, will be published:

Part 1st. Of the C. S. A. improved "Hunten's Book of Instruction for the Piano Forte. Price $3.

This part elegantly printed in Lithography on good paper, contains the usual instructions to learners, together with eight pages of scales and exercises, marked for fingering.

Part 2d completing the work, will follow in about three weeks, and comprise lessons and studies for advanced pupils.

TERMS.—One-third off to the trade, and half this allowance to schools and teachers ordering ten parts. Cash or check to accompany all orders.

GEORGE DUNN & CO.
Nov 26. 30-2t. Richmond, Va.

COB MEAL.

BEING early interested, I purchased the first corn that came in market this season, and have crushed for my hogs, which I believe to be greatly preferable to any other mode of feeding. I have no hesitation in stating thus fully the principle upon which its superiority depends, inasmuch as we believe the cob to be the very thing itself to mitigate the heat created by the corn.

We know there is a great deal of oil about a fat hog, and thus it is that corn alone is too heating to the system, which causes the hog to crave something of a cooling nature, and is almost certain to take to dirt or gravel, which is, of course injurious to the animal. I am well prepared at Evans' Mill to convert corn into fine meal without sifting out the least particle of cob.

In offering the above to the public, I beg leave to tender my thanks for the liberal patronage received, and trust that the confidence so largely bestowed will remain unabated, as shall my endeavors to continue to supply the very best of meal as long as I continue the business.

The public's obedient servant,

M. F. CROUCH.
Evans' Mill, Nov. 4, 1863.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand Writing Paper and Envelopes, which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail.*

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.

O. A. KEEHLN.
Salem N. C., July 15th, 1863. 1-tf.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE

DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL FUND

IN FORSYTH COUNTY FOR 1863.

No. Dist.	No. Child.	Dollars.	Cents.	No. Dist.	No. Child.	Dollars.	Cents.	No. Dist.	No. Child	Dollars.	Cents.
1	106	140	32	11	79	117	41	37	80	187	50
2	114	122	02	20	112	221	96	38	88	120	76
3	57	136	50	21	75	86	85	39	94	98	50
4	83	103	24	22	43	170	87	40	75	111	38
5	43	118	77	23	64	111	00	41	82	92	01
6	54	76	98	24	63	74	20	42	42	74	20
7	77	82	00	25	95	106	08	43	66	78	51
8	61	78	50	26	62	81	88	44	56	136	76
9	103	204	74	27	76	90	01	45	60	78	67
10	72	76	32	28	48	136	50	46	41	80	67
11	64	94	16	29	54	161	88	47	66	74	10
12	58	118	22	30	71	77	26	48	248	290	56
13	83	94	03	31	95	106	75	49	63	74	29
14	60	93	28	32	48	74	20	50	58	75	09
15	82	87	32	33	40	74	22	51	51	74	70
16	50	136	50	34	82	187	61	52	52	81	50
17	80	126	09	35	88	182	74	53	23	59	47
18	102	108	12	36	53	86	01				

In the above statement are included the various balances due schools from 1862, and all overdrafts are subtracted.

JOSHUA BONER,
Chm'n Board Sup'ts.

☞ Sentinel copy 4 t mes

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENL'S OFFICE, (H. G.,)
Raleigh, Nov. 10th. 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 5

I. THE OPERATIVES IN WOOLEN and Cotton Factories that furnish Goods for the Confederate and State Government are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when their counties are invaded by the enemy.

II. The drill of the Guard for Home Defence will be dispensed with until the 10th day of December next to allow the farmers time to sow their grain.

By order of Gov. Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
Nov. 11-2w. Adjutant General.

☞ LOOK AT THIS. ☜

I have received from the Commissioner of Taxes the following instructions, which are published for the benefit of all concerned, and which I think will answer many enquiries:

Owners of Brandy, distilled of their own fruit, by a licensed 90 days distiller, can and may sell that Brandy all at one sale to the same purchaser and list to the Assessor of his or their district, the gross amount of sales and pay 5 per cent. on the same, without paying any Specific Tax; Provided the amount is over 3 gallons, if under 3 gallons 10 per cent. must be paid.

But if fruit is distilled by a General distiller who pays $200 Specific Tax, the seller of Brandy made of his or their own fruit must pay 20 per cents. because neither the distiller, or the owner of Brandy distilled from his or their own fruit, have to pay the $2 on the gallon when distilled by a general distiller.

Registered 90 days distillers have to pay $50 Specific Tax, also $2 on the gallon.

A Butcher must Register and pay the tax to the Collector of the District in which he sells his meat.

WILL. PENNY,
Collector for 38th District N. C.
Nov. 19th, 1863.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1863

Mrs. Nancy Alderman	C. N. Leinbach,
Miss Susan Bodenhamer,	Jonas Leinbach,
W. A. Bishop,	J. A. Nifong,
Miss Jinnie Burns, 2	George T. Rothrock,
Mrs. Leanna Ball,	Columbus H Reynolds
William Crews,	Mrs. Mary Stair,
John Campbell,	W. M. Smith,
Madison C. Crews,	John Styers,
Henry Bib. Dulin,	Miss Martha A. Williams,
Miss Catharine Easter	Miss Sarah Walker,
Mrs. J. B. Frees,	Alfred Welch.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., November 15th, 1863.

FOR SALE.

A CARRIAGE—A BUGGY—A SADDLE AND BRIDLES.

Inquire at the POST OFFICE.
Nov. 19-tf.

TO REFUGEES

and Others who wish to invest Confederate Money.

I WILL sell at public auction on the premises, on Friday the 18th day of December next, my valuable plantation in Davis County, N. C., one mile below Clarksville P. O., on Dutchman Creek, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which is valuable bottom land. All persons wishing to examine the premises can call on me at Lewisville, 12 miles west of Salem, on the Shallow Ford Road.

If disposed of privately before day of sale, notice will be given.

W. B. STIPE.
Lewisville N. C., Nov. 7th, 1863. [28-5t.

$200 Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th inst., my negro man ALFRED. He is of a dark copper color, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, with his front teeth out, and about 38 or 40 years old. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or confinement in prison so that I can get him.

T. L. MARTIN.
Huntsville, Yadkin Co., N. C., Nov. 7, 1863.
28-tf.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 7.

RICHMOND, Va., October 16, 1863.

THE following officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice, No. 6, September 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point, or other place, before September 1st, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudson or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris, and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell and Dockery, the officers and men belonging to the Engineer corps and Sappers and Miners, and the Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Southern papers copy six times and send bills to the War Department. 6-6t.

QUININE & MORPHINE,

for sale at the DRUG STORE
Salem, March 27, 1863.